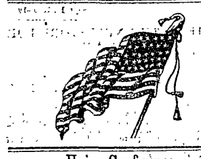
Semi-Weekly Globe.

WM. LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor.

TERMS.—"The Globe" is published twice a week at $1.50 a year—75 cents for six months—30 cents for three months—in advance.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Tuesday afternoon, Sep. 3, 1861.



Union Conference.

The Democratic and Republican Committees of Conference appointed by County Delegate Conventions of the parties, met in the Court House on Tuesday afternoon August 27th, and put in nomination the following Union ticket:

ASSEMBLY,
JOHN SCOTT, of Huntingdon.
ASSOCIATE JUDGE,
BENJ. F. PATTON, of Warriorsmark.
COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
JOHN S. ISETT, of Franklin.
COUNTY TREASURER,
JOHN A. NASH, of Huntingdon.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JAMES HENDERSON, of Cassville.
AUDITOR,
MILTON SANGREE, of Walker.

The following resolutions were read and unanimously adopted by the Conference:

Resolved, That it behooves every true patriot in this important crisis in our Country, to lay aside party trammels and sustain the National and State Governments in supporting the Constitution and preserving the Union of the States.

Resolved, That we should use every effort to foster and keep alive the fire of patriotism now filling the breasts of all true and loyal American citizens.

Resolved, That this Convention, representing both the political parties of the county, have the fullest confidence in the integrity and capacity of Hon. GEORGE TAYLOR, and they commend him to the support of the people for President Judge of this Judicial District, believing him to be a pure and upright citizen and a learned and able Jurist.

A Brilliant Victory!

The news we publish to-day of the complete success of the naval expedition, will cheer the hearts of all loyal citizens. Jeff Davis will soon discover that he has more on hands than he bargained for. A succession of victories may now be looked for by our brave army.

Good results may also be expected from the determined stand taken by Gen. Fremont in Missouri.

☞ JOSEPH H. THOMPSON, the brave volunteer, is no more. On Saturday last, in company with some twenty-five or thirty hands employed under Mr. David Black making repairs on the Broad Top Road on the mountain, switch-back, the car next to the one on which he was standing, jumped off the track, and in turning sideways crushed Mr. T. between it and the box of the car on which he stood, breaking his left leg in two places above the knee and badly injuring him in the lower part of his body. The accident happened about 4 P. M.—Mr. T. lingered until 10 of the same evening when death relieved him of his pains. Until within a half hour of his death Mr. T. was perfectly sensible and conversed freely with his family, who arrived at his bedside two or three hours before his death. He leaves a wife and three children to mourn the sad accident and the loss of a husband and a father.

Mr. Thompson was a member of the Standing Stone Guards, and served as a faithful soldier for three months.—His corpse was brought home on Sunday, and on yesterday afternoon it was followed to the grave by those of the volunteers of his company still in town and by his family and a large number of friends and citizens generally.

HUNTINGDON COUNTY AND THE ARMY.—This county is pretty strongly represented in the army for three years or during the war. We have already seven companies in the field:—The Huntingdon Infantry, Capt. Harrison—the Scott Infantry, Capt. Zentmyer—the Lawrence Rifles, Capt. McCabe—the Jackson Guards, Capt. Miles—the Negley Independent Rangers, Capt. McAnally—1st Cavalry company, Capt. Hamilton—and the Standing Stone Guards No. 2, Capt. Campbell. We hear of other companies forming in different parts of the county, by Gen. F. H. Lane, Capt. Samuel L. Huyett, Capt. Dade, Capt. Brice X. Blair and Capt. Seth. Benner.

PROMOTED.—W. P. Anderson, son of John P. Anderson, Esq., of this place, who served so gallantly as a private in the 71st New York Regiment, in the battle of Bull Run, has been promoted to a Lieutenancy in the regular army, and has reported himself ready for duty. The officers in command of the 71st, reported young Anderson as one of the bravest of the brave. Lieut. Anderson is a "chip of the old block,"—and if we are not very much mistaken his brave conduct on the battle field will soon demand a higher promotion. Success to our brave Huntingdon county "boys."

☞ Miss DIX acknowledges the receipt of a box of clothing, jellies and wine from the ladies of Huntingdon, for the use of the wounded and sick in the army.

CAMP HUNTINGDON.—Col. R. P. Hamilton is now in camp at this place, authorized by the War Department to raise a Regiment of Cavalry. Already companies are filling up, and in less than a month we expect to hear of his regiment being full. No better man could have been selected to raise a regiment of cavalry. Young men should report themselves immediately as volunteers, and not wait to be drafted.

☞ Standing Stone Guards No. 2, Capt. J. D. Campbell, of this place, left for Harrisburg on Saturday last, with about 60 men. One or more of the commissioned officers will return this week to recruit the necessary number of men to fill the company. Capt. Campbell may be proud of his company, for those that have already joined his ranks are of the finest young men in the county.

LOST, in this place on Saturday last, a gold ear bob. The finder will please leave it at this office.

Peace Measures.

It would be well for the *peace* men of the North to consider well the conditions of peace the Rebels would offer us to agree to a compromise. We copy from the Mobile *Mercury*:

"We must dictate the terms of peace, the first article which should be an acknowledgment of the right of secession. This is a fundamental principle. The next article should be that she (the North) pay, to the utmost farthing, the expenses of this war.

The third is that she pay for the destruction of all property, both public and private, which she may appropriate to her own use. The fourth is that, as an evidence of her sincerity, she impeach and remove from office, Abe Lincoln, indict him, and hang him for treason and other crimes."

Support the Government.

"I am for supporting the government. I do not ask who administers it It is the government of my country, and as such I shall give it, in this extremity, all the support in my power. I regard the pending contest with Secessionists as a death-struggle for Constitutional Liberty and Law."—*John A. Dix.*

These are the sentiments of the Hon. John A. Dix, a member of Mr. Buchanan's Cabinet, and now a Major General in the army of the United States.

The Spirit of Illinois.

[For the Press.]

If the following extract from a letter received from one of the foremost patriots of Illinois will be of interest to your readers, it is at your service. The town only sent two companies of three-months volunteers, who returned on August 12:

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Aug. 20, 1861.

I suppose —— has given you the news about the dinner to our returned volunteers, on Wednesday. All went off finely.

Capt. Woods left last night, with a full company of cavalry, 100 strong. Capt. Smith leaves to-night, with the balance of his company, some 40 or 50 having gone last week. Captain Bozarth leaves on Thursday, with another company of infantry. Other companies are being raised in the county.

Gov. Yates has issued a proclamation, saying that he will receive all companies or regiments that may offer for the next twenty days.

The prairies are truly on fire. We will soon have 50,000 men in the field, and the only regret is that we did not have them sooner.

Yours, &c.

OUR CORRESPONDENCE.

NORMAL SCHOOL, Blair co. }
Aug. 27, 1861 }

DEAR GLOBE:—Having a few spare moments, I concluded to give you a brief account of the "Blair co. Normal School."

I had anticipated giving your readers an earlier notice of this Seminary, before I left for this place, but since I have been here, my spare moments were scarce, being taken up by numerous studies.

The Blair county Normal School is located at Martinsburg, Blair county, in one of the most populous, wealthy, and best agricultural districts in the interior of the State. It is conducted by the very able Principals, J. W. Dickerson and E. J. Osborne. The former, a graduate of the Lancaster county Normal School, and the latter, the late and efficient Principal of the Rainsburg Seminary. They are men of energy, learning and ability, well qualified to officer an institution of this kind, to impart a thorough course of instruction for the professional training of Teachers, and a practical knowledge to all who intend pursuing an *active business life.*

There are now over fifty students in attendance, and more daily coming in.

The healthful and delightful section of country and the means of access so convenient from the Central and Broad Top Rail Roads, present unparalleled inducements by any other institution to those who would seek the priceless gem of Education.

The farmers are busily engaged in preparing to put in their seed, and some have commenced, though merely to be unpreceded by their neighbors.

Corn looks very good, to take into consideration the dry weather and other impediments to its growth.

Fruit will be very scarce throughout this whole region.

Several of the three months' volunteers started to join the regular army on yesterday, and to remain for three years or during the war.

Having nothing more to communicate, I shall close my hastily written letter for the present.

Very truly yours,
PARVENUE.

ANDREW JOHNSON, the brave and intrepid Tennessee U. S. Senator, is about to stump the State of Kentucky in aid of the cause of Constitutional liberty.

GLORIOUS VICTORY!

NAVAL EXPEDITION TO HATTERAS.

CAPTURE OF TWO FORTS.

Unconditional Surrender of Rebels.

SEVEN HUNDRED AND FIFTEEN PRISONERS.

25 Cannon and 1,000 Stand of Arms Captured.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.

The following official despatches from commander Stringham and other officers participating in the naval expedition to Hatteras Inlet, gives the details of the victory achieved, which, it is believed, will give the possession of the whole coast of North Carolina to authorities of the United States:

OFF HATTERAS INLET,
U. S. FLAG SHIP MINNESOTA, Aug. 30.

To the Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy:

I have the honor to inform you that we have been eminently successful in our expedition. All that could be wished by the most hopeful has been accomplished. This morning we are taking on board the *Minnesota* officers and men numbering six hundred and fifteen of the rebel force, which surrendered yesterday, after a bombardment from the fleet of parts of two days. I shall forward a full account immediately on my arrival at New York, whither I have concluded to land them, as requested in your communication in reference to prisoners coming into the possession of the navy. After landing them I shall return to Hampton Roads. Respectfully,

Your obedient servant,
S. H. STRINGHAM,
Flag Officer Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

OFF HATTERAS INLET,
U. S. FLAG SHIP MINNESOTA,
Aug. 30, 1861.

To the Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy:

SIR: I have the honor to enclose the articles of capitulation agreed upon at the surrender of the forts at the inlet of Hatteras, North Carolina. If the Department have any orders I should be pleased to receive them at New York. Respectfully,

Your obedient servant,
S. H. STRINGHAM,
Flag Officer Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

OFF HATTERAS INLET,
U. S. FLAG SHIP MINNESOTA,
August 29, A. D. 1861.

ARTICLES OF CAPITULATION.

Between Flag Officer Stringham, commanding the Atlantic Blockading Squadron, and Benjamin F. Butler, of the U. S. Army, commanding, on behalf of the United States Government, and Samuel Barron, commanding the naval forces for the defences of North Carolina and Virginia, and Col. Martin, commanding the forces, and Major Andrew, commanding the same forces at Fort Hatteras.

It is stipulated and agreed between the contracting parties that the forces under the command of the said BARRON, MARTIN, and ANDREWS, and all munitions of war, arms, men, and property under the command of said BARRON, MARTIN, and ANDREWS, be unconditionally surrendered to the Government, and agreed by the contracting parties on the part of the United States Government, that the officers and men shall receive the treatment due to prisoners of war. In witness whereof, we, the said STRINGHAM and BUTLER on behalf of the United States, and the said BARRON, MARTIN, and ANDREWS, representing the forces at Hatteras Inlet, hereunto interchangeably set our hands, this twenty-ninth day of August, A. D. 1861, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-fifth year.

S. H. STRINGHAM,
Flag Officer attached to the Blockading Squadron.
BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Maj. General U. S. A., commanding.
S. BARRON,
Flag Officer U. C. Navy, commanding naval forces of Virginia and North Carolina.
WM. F. MARTIN,
Col. 7th Regiment Infantry, N. C. Volunteers.
W. L. G. ANDREWS,
Major, commanding Forts Hatteras and Clark.

U. S. CHARTERED STEAMER ADELAIDE, }
August 31, 1861. }

SIR: I have to report that the expedition to Cape Hatteras Inlet has resulted in a signal victory over the rebels, the capture of two forts, 25 cannon, 1,000 stand of arms, and 715 prisoners, amongst whom are Capt. Sam'l Barron, Lieut. Sharp, and Dr. Wyatt M. Brown, all late of the U. S. Navy, and Maj. Andrews, and other officers, late of the U. S. Army.

The amount of loss on their side is not exactly known. Five are ascertained to have been buried, and eleven wounded are on board this vessel.—Many others were carried away.—Lieut. Murdough, late of the U. S. Navy, is among the number, with the loss of an arm. We met with no casualty of any consequence whatever.—The surrender was unconditional. For all particulars, I beg to refer to the reports of flag-officer Silas H. Stringham and Maj. Gen. Benj. F. Butler.

Although the steamers Addaide and George Peabody were chartered for other especial service, yet to further important operations, I consented to take the troops on board from Newport News and Fortress Monroe, 900 men, with arms, provisions, and munitions of war, and landed part of them, about 300, amidst a heavy surf, until the boats filled and became unmanageable.

The men-of-war hauled in and commenced a heavy cannonade at 5.15 A. M. on the 28th, and kept it up at intervals all day, recommencing on the 29th at 8.15 with increased effect.—The enemy's reinforcements endeavored to land, and 1,000 or 1,500 men were driven back, and at 11.30 they displayed a flag of truce, and were forced to surrender at discretion. On the appearance of the white flag I steamed into the inlet, and laid behind the fort ready to throw the remaining troops ashore, either in case of a commencement or cessation of hostilities. The Geo. Peabody, Lieut. Lowry, did the same. At the surrender we officiated in the ceremonies, after which the prisoners were brought to this vessel, and next day, the 30th inst., placed them on board the Minnesota, which vessel sailed at 2.30 P. M. for New York, and we left for Annapolis with Major Gen. Butler, U. S. Army, and the wounded prisoners.

I hope my endeavors in the case may meet your full approbation, and beg to recommend to your consideration the conduct of Lieut. Commanding R. B. Lowry, associated with me in this work, and placed in charge of the George Peabody; of Dr. Wm. M. King, U. S. Navy, who volunteered for the expedition. I have also received valuable assistance from my corps of pilots, and from Dr. T. C. Stellwagen and James Forsyth, who acted in the place of junior officers. I am, respectfully, your ob't servant,

H. S. STELLWAGEN, Com.

To Hon. GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

FROM MISSOURI.

Depredations by the Rebels.

LEXINGTON, Aug. 29.

The rebels, encouraged by the exaggerated reports of the battle near Springfield, are congregating in large numbers in this and the surrounding counties, committing all kinds of outrages upon Union men and their property. If they are allowed to overrun Lafayette, Ray and other such counties in this part of the State, as they are now doing, they will steal enough from the Union men to subsist their army for a month. In view of this condition of things, assistance has been asked of General Fremont.

The Home Guards still occupy the fortifications here, and are well supplied with arms and provisions. They can probably hold the place, but reinforcements are needed to operate against parties who are ravaging the country. Prominent Union men are daily threatened with death, and Gov. King, of Ray county has been frequently warned, but his devotion to the Union is unshaken, and he and his sons are ready to shoulder their muskets.

Dastardly Attempt to Blow up a Railroad Train.

ROLLA, Mo., Aug. 29.—The correspondent of the St. Louis *Democrat* furnishes the following intelligence.

An attempt was made, yesterday, to blow up the train due here at 4.50 this afternoon.

As the train reached a point eight miles east of here an explosion took place beneath the locomotive, literally covering it with dirt and gravel, and slightly wounding the engineer.

On backing the train to the side track it was discovered that a keg of powder had been buried between the rails, which was exploded in some unaccountable manner when the engine passed over it.

The explosion occurred on an enbankment over thirty feet high, and had its force been spent in an upward direction, instead of latterally, as was the case, the train would doubtless have been thrown from the track, and several lives lost.

A company of cavalry went down the railroad to reconnoitre last night, found several rails torn up in a deep cut, near Jamestown, and fired on three suspicious characters on the track close by, but with what result is not known.

Gen. McBride, with 1,500 rebels, is reported to be on Salem road, twenty-five miles from this place.

Important Order from the War Department.

GIVING INFORMATION TO THE ENEMY—DEATH THE PUNISHMENT.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29, 1861.

The War Department has just issued the following order:

By the 57th article of the act of Congress, entitled an act for establishing rules and articles for the government of the armies of the United States, approved April 10th, 1806, holding correspondence with, or giving intelligence to the enemy, either directly or indirectly, is made punishable by death, or such other punishment as shall be ordered by the sentence of a court-martial.

Public safety requires the strict enforcement of this article.

It is therefore ordered that all correspondence and communications, verbally or by writing, printing or telegraphing, respecting the operations of the army, or military movements on land or water, or respecting the troops, camps, arsenals, entrenchments, or military affairs within the several military districts, by which intelligence shall be directly or indirectly given to the enemy, without the authority and sanction of the general in command, be, and the same are absolutely prohibited, and from and after the date of this order, persons violating the same will be proceeded against under the fifty-seventh article of war.

Another order provides that the commissioned officers of all volunteer and militia organizations, no matter whether established under the authority of a State or the United States, will be regarded as having been commissioned on the day when mustered into the service of the United States, and will take their respective grades and be entitled to pay and be obeyed and respected in their several positions from that date.

Hereafter no minors will be mustered into the service of the United States as volunteers without the consent of their parents or guardians.

Arrest of Secessionists in Maryland.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 29.—Daniel Deckert, editor of the Hagerstown *Mail*, a Secession paper, has been arrested by order of the Government. Gen. McCaig, State Senator from Alleghany county, was also arrested in Washington county, where, it is stated, he has been ever since his course in the Legislature rendered him obnoxious to the Union sentiment of his county. Both prisoners have probably been sent to Fort McHenry.

$100,000 Seized by the Secessionists.

FAYETTE, Mo., Aug. 29.—Apprehensions being felt that the branch of the State Bank at this place would be robbed, the cashier yesterday sent the specie, amounting to about $100,000, to the Allen depot, on the Northern Missouri Railroad, for transportation to St. Louis. On reaching Allen depot, the money was seized by a party of Secessionists, headed by Capt. Poindexter, and carried off.

Whether it will be recovered or not is undetermined, some saying that Poindexter has been induced to return it to the bank, while others assert that he will attempt to cross the Missouri river, and carry it to Gen. Price's army in the southeast.

The Late Battle in Western Virginia.

CLARKSBURG, Va., Friday, Aug. 30, 1861.—The battle of Cross Lines was a mere skirmish. Col. Tyler was posted northwest of Summersville, with his regiment in two divisions. The rebels got between them, flanking Col. Tyler, who retired with a loss of only fifteen men.

Major Casement, with the other subdivisions, numbering 400, arrived at Charleston yesterday.

In the skirmish below Elkwater, on the Hunterville road, yesterday, five rebels and one federal soldier was killed. The rebels retreated.

Gen. Robert Schenck is ordered to service in the Department of the Ohio.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

Proclamation from General Fremont.

MARTIAL LAW PROCLAIMED.

The Slaves of Rebels Declared Free.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 31.—The following proclamation was issued this morning:

HEADQUARTERS OF WESTERN DEP'T. }
ST. LOUIS, August 30th. }

Circumstances, in my judgment, of sufficient urgency to render it necessary that the Commanding General of this Department should assume the administrative powers of the State, its disorganized condition, the helplessness of the civil authority, the total insecurity of life and the devastation of property by bands of murderers who infest nearly every county in the State to avail themselves of the public misfortunes and the vicinity of a hostile force to gratify private and neighborhood vengeance and who find an enemy wherever they find plunder, finally demand the severest measures to repress the daily increasing crimes and outrages which are driving off the inhabitants and ruining the State.

In this condition the public safety, and the success of our arms require unity of purpose, without let or hindrance to the prompt administration of affairs.

In order therefore to suppress disorders, to maintain as far as is now practicable the public peace, and to give security and protection to the persons and property of loyal citizens, I do hereby extend and declare established Marshal Law throughout the State of Missouri.

The lines of the Army of Occupation in this State are for the present declared to extend from Leavenworth, by way of the posts of Jefferson City, Rolla and Ironton, to Cape Girardeau, on the Mississippi river.

All persons who shall be taken with arms in their hands within lines shall be tried by Court Martial, and if found guilty will be shot.

The property, real and personal, of all persons in the State of Missouri, who shall take up arms against the United States, or who shall be directly proven to have taken active part with the enemies in the field, is declared to be confiscated to the public use, and their slaves, if they have any, declared *free men*

All persons who shall be taken with arms in their hands, within the lines aforesaid, or who shall be proven to have destroyed railroads or telegraphs, shall suffer the extreme penalty of the law.

All persons engaged in treasonable correspondence, in giving or procuring aid to the enemies of the United States, in fomenting tumults, in disturbing the public tranquility by creating and circulating false reports or incendiary documents are in their interest warned that they are exposing themselves.

All persons who have been led away from their allegiance are required to return to their homes forthwith. Any such absence, without sufficient cause, will be held to be presumptive evidence against them.

The object of the declaration is to place in the hands of the military authorities, the power to give instantaneous effect to the existing laws and such deficiencies as the conditions of war demand; but it is not intended to suspend the ordinary tribunals of the country where the law will be administered by the civil officers in the usual manner and with their customary authority, while the same can be peaceably exercised.

The commanding General will labor vigilantly for the public welfare, and in his efforts for their safety, hopes to obtain not only the acquiescence, but the active support of the people of the country.

(Signed) J. C. FREMONT,
Major General Commanding.

Currency in the South.

A correspondent of the Richmond *Enquirer* says:

Gold and silver are now selling in the Southern States at from ten to fifteen per cent. for current bank bills. A sound and uniform currency is as essential to the health and vigor of the Confederacy and the government as healthy red blood is to the power and endurance of the body. *This thing of a depreciated currency is just now more to be feared than all of Lincoln's Legions.* It is what ought not to be, and cannot be submitted to by the Southern people. It is intolerable that the banks should be exempt by law from the obligation to redeem their currency in specie, and at the same time, sell the very gold and silver with which it ought to be redeemed for ten to fifteen per cent. in exchange for their own bills.

Are these institutions really the friends of Lincoln? Just so soon as it appears that the banks are to be allowed to prey upon the people at this time, when they are loyally and patriotically pouring into the public treasury every dollar they can spare, and bravely looking debt and taxation in the face, we shall find an abatement of zeal and a discontent perilous to our great cause. Whatever circulates as money now must circulate at par, and if the bills of the suspended banks are really declining in value, and are, in fact, worth ten to fifteen per cent. less than gold, it is time to crush them out. If this evil should be allowed to progress, we shall soon have universal bankruptcy. Cast the money-changers out of our holy temple. Scourge them away from our patriotic altars.

Affairs over the River.

A correspondent of the Washington *Star* gives the following:

NEAR HUNTER'S CHAPEL, Va., Aug. 30.—I write to give you some particulars as to the position of the Confederate force in this vicinity. From a hill near S. B. Corbett's barn, not far from here, a good view of Munson's hill can be obtained. Yesterday, to observers with good field glasses, great activity was noticeable there, a large force of infantry and cavalry being visible, as if they were parading for our inspection. In the afternoon they had a drill, which, but for the damp, foggy weather, would have been an interesting sight. As it was, their marching, counter-marching, &c., could be distinctly seen. They are throwing up entrenchments on the slope of the hill—apparently all around it—and a large force was at work yesterday.

Most of your readers are no doubt familiar with the high, bold, open appearance of the hill, crowned with a few straggling trees. A tall pole has been erected on the highest point, and on that pole a secession flag is flying at least forty feet above the tops of the highest trees. The three stripes are plainly seen. A smaller flag is visible to the left. No doubt these flags can be seen from the dome of the Capitol, in Washington, with a good glass, as Munson's hill is distinctly visible with the naked eye from that point.

It was on Tuesday, it will be recollected, the Confederates drove our pickets from this very position, and took six or seven prisoners. They moved all along the line at the same time. When they reached Upton's house, which our pickets had occupied, they raised a shout of exultation, which was heard in our camps—hooting and yelling like Indians. Next day they commenced firing from a 6 pounder. One of the balls fell very near the road, between Corbett's and Hunter's Chapel.

THE SKIRMISH ACROSS THE RIVER.

ARLINGTON, Va., Aug. 29.—A statement from your special correspondent, dated Arlington Heights, August 28th, in relation to the skirmish near Ball's Cross Roads, is incorrect in some particulars:

The detachment was sent out for picket duty, consisting of five companies—three from the 14th W. S. M. Regiment, and two from the 23d New York volunteers. The skirmish took place about one mile in advance of the Cross Roads, just this side of the railroad, between the enemy and two companies of the 23d New York, and a part of one company of the 12th New York, who had not been relieved. The attack was made by about 500 rebels. For a few moments the fire was rapid on both sides.

The companies, under the command of Captain Todd and Capt. Dingleday, of the 23d New York Regiment, conducted themselves heroically; returning the enemy's fire, which evidently told upon them severely, and repulsed them; and, after the rebels had retreated, fell back to the Cross Roads in good order; after which the pickets were again advanced to their original position, and there remained. Too much credit cannot be given to the officers and men, as each man behaved splendidly. Our loss was one man killed and two wounded, of Captain Dingleday's company, from Elmira, N. Y. It is supposed the rebels lost from ten to fifteen.

Senator Douglas' Last Letter.

A friend of Senator Douglas has handed to the *National Intelligencer*, for publication, a copy of the following letter from him on the state of the country—the last he ever wrote:

CHICAGO, May 10, 1861.

MY DEAR SIR:—Being deprived of the use of my arms for the present by a severe attack of rheumatism, I am compelled to avail myself of the services of an amanuensis in reply to your two letters.

It seems that some of my friends are unable to comprehend the difference between arguments used in favor of an equitable compromise, with the hope of averting the horrors of war, and those urged in support of the Government and the flag of our country, *when war is being waged against the United States, with the avowed purpose of producing a permanent disruption of the Union and a total destruction of its Government.*

All hope of compromise with the cotton States was abandoned when they assumed the position that the separation of the Union was complete and final, and that they would never consent to a reconstruction in any contingency—NOT EVEN IF WE WOULD FURNISH THEM WITH A BLANK SHEET OF PAPER AND PERMIT THEM TO INSCRIBE THEIR OWN TERMS.

Still the hope was cherished that reasonable and satisfactory terms of adjustment could be agreed upon with Tennessee, North Carolina and the border States, and that whatever terms would prove satisfactory to these loyal States would create a Union party in the cotton States which would be powerful enough at the ballot-box to destroy the revolutionary government, and bring those States back into the Union by the voice of their own people. This hope was cherished by the Union men North and South, and was never abandoned until actual war was levied at Charleston, and the authoritative announcement made by the revolutionary government at Montgomery that the secession flag should be planted upon the walls of the Capitol at Washington, and a proclamation issued *inviting the pirates of the world to prey upon the commerce of the United States.*

These startling facts, in connection with the boastful announcement that the ravages of war and carnage should be quickly transferred from the cotton fields of the South to the wheat fields and corn fields of the North, furnish conclusive evidence that it was *the fixed purpose of the Secessionists utterly to destroy the Government of our fathers and obliterate the United States from the map of the world.*

In view of this state of facts *there was but one path of duty left to patriotic men.* It was not a party question, nor a question involving partisan policy; *it was a question of government or no government; country or no country;* and hence it became the imperative duty of every Union man, every friend of constitutional liberty, *to rally to the support of our common country, its government and flag,* as the only means of checking the progress of revolution and of preserving the Union of States.

I am unable to answer your question in respect to the policy of Mr. Lincoln and Cabinet. I am not in their confidence, as you and the whole country ought to be aware. I am neither the supporter of the partisan policy nor the apologist of the errors of the Administration. My previous relations to them remain unchanged; *but I trust, the time will never come when I shall not be willing to make any needful sacrifice of personal feeling and party policy for the honor and integrity of the country.*

I know of no mode in which a loyal citizen may so well demonstrate his devotion to his country as by sustaining the flag, the Constitution, and the Union, under all circumstances, and under every administration, *regardless of party politics, against all assailants, at home and abroad.* The course of Clay and Webster towards the Administration of Jackson, in the days of nullification, presents a noble and worthy example for all true patriots. At the very moment when that fearful crisis was precipitated upon the country, partisan strife between Whigs and Democrats was quite as bitter and relentless as now between Democrats and Republicans.

The gulf which separated party leaders in those days was quite as broad and deep as that which now separates the Democracy from the Republicans. *But the moment an enemy rose in our midst, plotting the dismemberment of the Union and the destruction of the Government, the voice of partisan strife was hushed in patriotic silence.*—One of the brightest chapters in the history of our country will record the fact that during this eventful period the great leaders of the opposition, *sinking partisan in the patriot,* rushed to the support of the Government, and became its ablest and bravest defenders against all assailants until the conspiracy was crushed and abandoned, when they resumed their former positions as party leaders upon political issues.

These facts of patriotic devotion have never been deemed evidence of infidelity or political treachery, on the part of Clay and Webster, to the principles and organization of the old Whig party. Nor have I any apprehension that the firm and unanimous support which the Democratic leaders and masses are now giving to the Constitution and the Union will ever be deemed evidence of infidelity to Democratic principles, or a want of loyalty to the organization and creed of the Democratic party. *If we hope to regain and perpetuate the ascendency of our party, we should never forget that a man cannot be a true Democrat unless he is a true patriot.*

With the sincere hope that these my conscientious convictions, may coincide with those of my friends, I am, very truly, yours,

STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

To Vigil Hickox, Esq., Chairman State Democratic Committee.

A Card.

In justice to myself and the Secretary of War, I make the following statement, to refute certain allegations which, uncontradicted, are calculated to do injury to the Government.

Under directions of Paymaster General Larned, I went to Harrisburg on Monday, the 22d day of July, for the purpose of assisting in paying off the troops of the service. A draft for one hundred thousand dollars had been sent to me by the Paymaster General. The troops who were present in great numbers, were clamorous and impatient for their money. I could not pay them in coin, having made every effort to obtain it from the different banking institutions of Harrisburg in vain. Their anxiety to get home was such that, after consultation with their officers, I agreed pay them by checks on the Treasury of the United States, taking care to obtain the full approval of the privates themselves. *I informed them that the checks were not only good, but they would redeemed in gold.*

In consultation with the officers who were anxious to turn these checks into currency, I told them that any of the banks in Harrisburg would cash them and give them what gold they could spare. My brother officer, Major Bruce Cameron, redeemed about nine thousand dollars of these checks in specie, but when they were presented at the Mechanics' Savings Bank, the officers of which are hostile to General Cameron, that institution paid out some notes (as I am informed) of the Middletown Bank, an institution which stands so high in Pennsylvania as to be beyond all doubt, and the notes of which were gladly received by the soldiers.

Since my arrival in this city I have learned, with much pain, that some of the enemies of Gen. Cameron have used this fact to his injury. I have only to say that I was entirely ignorant of any intention on the part of the officers of the Mechanic's Savings Bank to pay out these notes; that in issuing the checks upon the Treasury, I did so at the earnest solicitation of the officers and men themselves, and that they were as grateful to me for doing so as I was glad to accommodate them.

ANDREW M. SALLADE,
Paymaster, U. S. A.

MARRIED,

In this place on the 29th, by Rev. Mr. Cronmyer, Mr. HARRISON SPECK and MARGARETTA J. DEAN, of Huntingdon county.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

Aug. 31

Fancy and Extra Family Flour	$4.75@5.25
Common and Superfine	$4.25@4.50
Rye Flour	$2.87½
Corn Meal	$2.75
Extra White Wheat	$1.25@1.35
Fair and Prime Red	$1.12@1.16
Rye	56c
Corn, prime Yellow	34
Oats	21
Cloverseed, 64 lbs	$4.00@4.50
Timothy	$2.00@2.25

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Extra Family Flour ₱ bbl	$5.25
Extra do ₱ cwt	3.00
White Wheat	1.10
Red Wheat	90c
Rye	45
Corn	45
Oats	20
Cloverseed	4.00
Flaxseed	1.00
Dried Apples	1.00
Butter	12½
Eggs	8
Lard	10
Ham	12
Shoulder	10
Sides	10
Tallow	10

WOSTENHOLMS' Celebrated I X L Knives and Razors, for sale by JAS. A. BROWN.

has learned the history of the Stars and Stripes [hear, hear,] valued the blessings and protection they insured, and who, in the frustration of the scheme of this incorrigible aristocracy, its chastisement and downfall, foresees a healthier and stronger life for England and the liberty of Ireland. [Loud cheering.] Be it with Irishmen, at all events, the lesson, the incentive, the animating conviction, the rallying battle cry in this tempestuous time.—Every blow that, with the shout of "Fag an-bealach" [enthusiastic cheering] clears the way for the Stars and Stripes, and plants that flag wherever it has a prescriptive right to float, deals to this English aristocracy a deadly mortification and discouragement [hear, hear,] depriving it of new allies and resources [loud cheering,] and thus so far avenges and liberates the island of which it has been the persecution, the crippling fetter, the recurring famine, the pervading blight, the social cancer, and the rank source of the poverty and slanders, in spite of which her children make their footing good, and assert themselves abroad.—[Loud applause.] Which being so, let us, who hail from Ireland [loud cheers] we, who have taken an oath of loyalty, not to New York [hear, hear,] not to Alabama; not to Massachusetts; not to Florida; not to Kansas; not to any one isolated State, but to all the States [immense cheering] that built up the powerful and resplendent Union which the sword and counsels of Washington evoked; which the philosophy of Jefferson approved; which the headstrong honesty and heroism of Andrew Jackson preserved; which the great arguments of Webster rendered still more solid, and which the loving patriotism of Henry Clay, whose precepts and example still animate the sons of old Kentucky, [cheering for Kentucky,] commended to the heart of every true American—let us, at all events, who hail from Ireland, stand to the last by the Stars and Stripes [tremendous cheering] the illustrious insignia of the nation that, of all the world, has been the friendliest sanctuary of the Irish race. [Cheers for America.] And in going forth to battle for the American Union against domestic treason and the despotisms of Europe, let the Irish soldier take with him the assurance, which the scene here before us justifies, that should he fall neither his wife nor little ones will be forgotten. [Prolonged applause, during which Captain Meagher retired.]

The Union—not Party.

It is with profound gratification that we witness in many parts of this, and in other loyal States, among patriotic men of *all* parties, a disposition to break asunder party ties and to put in nomination for the coming autumn elections, those only who are known to be in favor of a *vigorous prosecution of the present war, until* the end aimed at by the Government be fully and triumphantly accomplished.

The only question now before the country is, shall the Government be sustained, *or shall the blood-bought institutions* bequeathed to us by an immortal ancestry perish? It is truly our duty before God to transmit them to our children entire and unimpaired. The preservation or destruction of this Union is the great question to be settled by the people of this generation; before it all minor considerations shrink into contemptible paltry insignificance. It is entrusted to us for settlement; should we prove false and faithless, our children will heap curses, not blessings, upon our memory. The nation is in extreme peril; she is struggling to crush out the most gigantic and widespread rebellion that bold, desperate, unprincipled, wicked traitors ever organized and set on foot. It is the offspring, not of wrong, outrage and oppression, but of a devilish ambition.—She calls upon her loyal children to save her from the gripe of the vandal hordes who seek to strangle and destroy her. Shall we hearken to her voice or shall we turn away and wrangle over the spoils of office? What matters it now who brought on the war, what party contributed most to fan the flame of strife and discord; at *present it is not a debateable point.*—It will be time enough to discuss it and punish the wrong doers when treason is annihilated—when law and order are re-established, and our starry flag be respected all over the land.

From the first the rebels have chiefly depended for success upon party dissentions in the loyal States; to foment and increase these dissentions, they have spared no pains or money. Treasonable journals, under the *specious guise of Democracy*, have been subsidized and circulated at great pecuniary loss. They have succeeded in corrupting and debauching a few, but, thank Heaven, the *masses* are loyal and true; their patriotism is not to be shaken by the arts, falsehoods, and blandishments of *demagogues* and *traitors*. We are daily preparing material for the annals of our time; and when some future historian shall sit down calmly in his closet to compile them, it is for us to determine whether he shall record that we suffered the most benign, the most paternal, and the most liberal government, that the morning star ever shone upon, since the first day of creation, to be destroyed, or bravely and nobly shed our blood, and endured every sacrifice and privation to preserve it. For *ourselves, personally*, we have always defended and supported Democratic doctrines, conceiving them, when honestly and conscientiously carried out, as best conducive to the happiness and well being of this people. And we do not compromise these doctrines, or endorse the Chicago Platform, by supporting the Government, although a Republican pilot controls the helm of the ship of State.

We must save the Republic now if all the scheming politicians in the land are overlaughed. These miserable party contests present us before the world in an attitude of humiliation, and they should be discouraged and denounced in every possible way.—The admirers of free institutions, in other countries, cannot understand how it is that we should fight for political plunder, while the temple of liberty is sought to be undermined and toppled upon our heads. The people are disgusted with, and sick of factious broils. It is time they should cease, and the welfare of the Republic be considered. All good men, without distinction of party, will agree with us.—*Bloomsville Record.*

Hon. Joseph Holt in Boston.

The Hon. Joseph Holt was serenaded at the Tremont House, in Boston, on Tuesday evening of last week, an immense crowd being present. Hon. Edward Everett delivered the address of welcome.

Mr. Holt, after returning thanks for the compliments paid him by Mr. Everett and the assembled crowd, spoke as follows:

Kentucky has assumed her present position under no prompting of passion, but calmly and deliberately, after careful review of the whole field of controversy; and in view of all the gloom and perils that encompass the Union, she now avows she loves it still, and will cling to it amid its sorrows, as she has clung to it in the days of its strength and its glory. [Cheers.] That which she has so nobly declared from the ballot-box, it is now her manifest duty to make good upon the battle-field [immense applause]; and that duty, already begun, will, I firmly believe, be faithfully performed upon the meeting of her Legislature, which takes place but a few days hence. Full, full will be the measure of my joy, when I shall behold the patriot soldiers of Massachusetts and the patriot soldiers of Kentucky meeting upon the same fields of danger, and with the grasp of their fraternal hands, rebuking those traitorous men who, through long years, have striven to render them aliens and enemies to each other.

Fellow-citizens, I am gratified to say that, during the somewhat extended tour that I have just made, I have nowhere found the public voice faint, or the public purpose faltering, in reference to the vigorous prosecution of this war until the stars and stripes shall float on every flagstaff from which the have been torn. [Applause.] Nowhere have I heard the word COMPROMISE—[cheers, and cries of "Good," "Good"]—a word which can now be uttered only by disloyal lips, or by those speaking openly and directly in the interests of the rebellion. [Cheers, and a voice, "That's the kind of talk."] So long as the rebels have arms in their hands there is nothing to compromise—[cheers]—nothing but the honor of the country and the integrity of the Government; and but he who is ready to fill a coward's grave, is prepared for submission to such humiliation as this!

Fellow-citizens, it cannot be disguised that we stand at this moment confronted by great national dangers and great national calamities. Eleven members of our Union are in open, and thus far, successful revolt; and an army, it may be of a hundred and fifty thousand men, breathing vengeance and slaughter, is hovering upon our lines and menacing the safety of Washington. From this present peril no valiant resolves, no brilliant declamation, no fervid prophecyings can possibly deliver us. Nothing but the sword, wielded by skillful and heroic hands, can now save this country from the last catastrophe that can befall a free people. The enemy has been tested, and we can no longer underrate either his power or his recklessness in battle.

Let no man cherish the delusive belief that since this rebellion is the cause of *crime*, that, therefore, it will be the less daringly maintained. History has recorded, for our instruction and our admonition, that Catiline and his coconspirators fell with their faces to the *enemy*; and so, probably, will fall the rebel leaders of the South. The more earnest, the more prompt, the more united the efforts that are now made, the briefer will be the struggle. Any delay, all seeming hesitancy, all dissension, while strengthening the rebellion itself, is fraught with incalculable danger and mischief to ourselves.

If, however, from any cause, this *contest is to be prolonged*, we must not seek to conceal from ourselves its possible consequences; but even now, in advance, we should bravely and calmly look the worst of them in the face. Your ships may have to furl their sails in many a sea, and grass may spring up in marts heretofore pressed by the busy feet of commerce; wide-spread bankruptcy may possibly ensue, and the wail of sorrow go up, not only from stricken households and communities, but also from cities and States, over the brave and true men who have laid down their lives upon the altars of their country. But our institutions are well worth all these sacrifices, and all other sacrifices which we may or can possibly make for their preservation. All that we are and all that we have are the fruit of these institutions; and all that we may now generously devote to their safety, in this hour of their extreme peril, if we are successful, they will give back to us and to our children's children, increased a hundred, nay a thousand fold.

But even now, in the very shadow of these threatening disasters, even this night and this hour, we could have peace. We could have peace by laying down our necks, our country, and our flag, in the dust beneath the remorseless feet of traitors. [Loud cries of "Never," "Never!"] But how can we do this, seeing that the graves of our fathers are yet with us, and that Bunker Hill yet speaks to us with voices which will not and cannot be stilled? [Cheers.]

If we falter, we fail; and not only will Washington, your capitol, be subjugated and sacked, but your cities and your fields will be swept over by an army carrying desolations scarcely surpassed since the Goths stabled their steeds in the palaces of the Cæsars.—The fiendish tone of the Southern press, its exultant threatenings, and the events which have already transpired, fully justify me in this declaration. If, therefore, we think of our lands and gold, of our merchandise and pleasant homes, or even of the blood that courses in our veins, contrast with the honor and integrity of our Government, ment, we are lost; we shall perish suddenly, irretrievably, and ignominiously. But if true to ourselves, as I verily believe we will be, if true to the kindling memories of the past, and to the grandeur of our mission as a people, your armies will assuredly triumph; and that triumph the Union sentiment of the South will render complete and enduring; [applause] and thus, out of all this national turmoil, and battle, and bloodshed, and wringing anguish, there will in the end arise a future for our country, bright as that rainbow which spans the mists that mount above the tortured hell of Niagara's waters. For that future that bow of promise and of beauty may well be accepted as the appropriate emblem. [Applause.]

One of the most fearful obstacles which have been encountered in the successful prosecution of this war, is the disloyalty found in our midst.—[Cries of "that's so."] This is especially true in relation to Washington city and the Border States; but it is in a degree true everywhere, and to this is traceable much of that discouragement under which the nation is now suffering. The country is now rejoicing in those bold and decided measures which the President is taking to subdue this fatal source of weakness and defeat. [Cheers.] It is in vain that the stalwart arms and hearts of this great nation toil at the pumps, so long as men are kept on board with augers in their pockets, who at every stolen opportunity are boring holes in the bottom of the noble ship on which we are all embarked. [Applause.]

Fellow-citizens: The thought of dismembering this Union, which has been the source of all our strength and all our joys as a nation, can be entertained by no true man. Dismemberment would involve the abasement of all of which we, as Americans, have so long and so justly been proud, and the complete ruin of that grand inheritance which we have received from our fathers, and which it is our duty to transmit undiminished in its blessings to our descendants. It would conduct us from palaces of prosperity and power to hovels of wretchedness, and to graves of dishonor.

When the wise man of old, sitting in judgment upon the rival claims of two mothers to the possession of the same child, decreed that it should be cut in twain, and that one-half should be given to one claimant and the other half to the other, it was the false mother who accepted and exulted in the judgment, while the true mother turned away in horror, preferring to commit the life of her offspring to the keeping of even her own enemy, rather than that it should thus perish. The filial and the maternal instincts are in this regard the same. The man who is willing that this prosperous and free country shall be severed by the sword of treason now suspended over it, may have been born upon American soil, but he has no American heart in his bosom. [Cheers, and cries of "good."] The true son of the Republic, like the true mother, turns away from the proposal with indignation and abhorrence.

A Stirring Appeal.

The following eloquent appeal, written by a talented and patriotic lady of Philadelphia, of high social position, recently appeared in the columns of a cotemporary, deserves an extensive circulation, and we republish it:

THE TIMES.

At this appalling moment of the country, when the Government of the United States is in such imminent danger *from a rebellion, hitherto carried on so* vigorously and successfully, a voice would be heard amid the comparative supineness of the North, begging all true men, to arise to the rescue of our land.

Let us not cheat ourselves into quiet, and believe all is going on well. There can never be quiet, never safety, never peace, until this formidable and determined rebellion is put down. Would to God there was the same energy, the same indomitable and universal resolution to conquer or die that possesses every mind engaged and interested in, or favorable to, this infamous revolt.

Dryden says, "They can conquer who believe they can." Let us determine to succeed or perish. Let a righteous enthusiasm animate every breast. Let self be forgotten, and by every motive dear to man let all join in an ardent resolve to do, to suffer, if needs be, to die, for the support and vindication of right, and for the maintenance of the Government.

Let all petty differences of opinion, all party strife, all personal uncongeniality and animosity, be forgotten. Let men be animated by one high, and fixed, and unalterable motive, to rescue our country from the machinations of her enemies, who seemed armed with power straight from the prince of evil, and many of whom show themselves "superior fiends."

Our great and good men are no match for those, unless a full knowledge is awakened within them of the sort and kind they have toiled with. This point gained, wide-awake sagacity and foresight must do the rest. Measures the most active and most stringent must be taken and unflinchingly executed.

Oh, men of the Republic, awake! Let not this taunting and wicked Southern revolt overcome the North, so much greater in numbers as it is. Let not "the Union" be lost forever, and we held up before the nations of the world as a weak and powerless people, whom an opponent only half equal in numbers has overthrown.

Arise, arise, or we are lost, friends of freedom, honest and loyal men? Give not sleep to our eyes nor slumber to our eyelids till all that men can do has been done.

To contemplate the success of this usurpation is to sicken the soul. Our flourishing United States, our free and paternal Government, gone forever! A bombastic, an arbitrary, a would-be aristocratic, a slave-holding slave-breeding population protected and supported!

The evil, the pestiferous evil, that Jefferson, Clay, and all our illustrious dead have denounced as ruinous in every way to our best interests, and the recognition of which is utterly at variance with a wise and enlightened legislation—this evil are we destined to see permanently established, and the North held up a by-word and a hissing—a derision to all the countries of the world! Forbid it, Heaven! Let us refute what the South has so scoffingly written of us, that "the Yankees, in their late battle, had shown they were humbugs and unfit for government—that the South must take the empire, and govern the country with dignity and effect.

May we of the Union prove the falsity of this language, and by the wisdom and bravery of our conduct, by our steadfastness and sagacity, by our energy and hopefulness, our patience and constant courage, teach them that right is might, indeed that we may come off more than conqueror, and show an instructive example to the world.

U. D.

Our Country's Future.

The question sometimes arises in the minds of men who are easily given to despondency, Can the people of these States again unite in peace and fraternity, under one Federal Government? The query is a momentous one, for in its solution, the future destiny of our country, for weal or woe, is involved. We are hopeful that the solution will be a happy one, notwithstanding the darkness and uncertainty in which it is now clouded. This is also the view of a patriotic contemporary—the *Boston Post*—which argues very forcibly, after the following manner:

It is beyond dispute that the border slave States have a majority of Union men in them. It is almost equally certain that the most influential and substantial citizens of the cotton States are against secession, and in favor of the Union. At present the terrors of a military despotism compel them to silence, to inactivity. The politicians have the machinery of the States, all of their administrative functions, and the military power of the States also, in their own hands. It is no easy matter to depose them. Unaided by the Federal arms, the Union men cannot depose them. Hence it is wisdom for them to lie still, say nothing, do nothing, until the Federal arms shall disarm the rebellion, so far, at least, in sections of the States, that the Union men may act without fear, and with perfect confidence of protection. Then, by degrees will Union men be again chosen to the State legislatures, to the State administrative offices, and to the Federal Congress. The struggles at these elections will transfer the fight more and more into the cotton regions; the Union men will be attacked by their secession neighbors, and the quarrel will be fought out among themselves, the Union men being supported by the Federal power. As the Union men in Tennessee, and Kentucky, and Virginia, and Missouri will be able to elect Union men to the legislative and administrative places, so will the Union men in the cotton States be able to do the same thing, and when the last secession soldier has been compelled to give up his arms, peace will be restored, and the Federal as well as all the State governments will resume their old functions and movements under the Constitution. What will then be the party issues, and the dividing party lines, we will not attempt to divine; no man can foresee them. All we now see is the administration, in its loyal attempts to subdue the rebellion—all we now desire, is the vigorous use of such measures as will enable that administration to succeed. We shall not support or attack the administration as a party power, but we shall support it as the loyal citizens should support the legal authorities in maintaining the laws, while we reserve to ourselves the right, when passion has subsided, and reason has resumed its sway, to point out what we consider its errors, and to reprove it for its short-comings. We see success in the future, and for that success we shall labor.

The Objects of the War.

We are engaged in no ordinary war. We are not fighting merely to decide the ownership to a strip of territory, or to avenge some slight insult or wrong, or to secure the advancement of an industrial interest, but for the very existence of a great nation. No foreign foe could menace us with greater evils and dangers than those which the triumph of the unhallowed designs of the conspirators would inflict upon us. When internal enemies wage such a war against a republic as they have inaugurated, a death-struggle must ensue, and one of the combatants must be destroyed. If they triumph, we must bid an eternal farewell to all our national greatness, prosperity, and security. If the Government of the United States proves too weak to protect itself against rebellion, it will be virtually destroyed, its prestige will be ruined forever, one successful revolt against it will prove but a precedent for new rebellions, and our unhappy country will in a few years be cut up—not into two, but into numerous jarring, distracted, impoverished, and miserable States.

The great conspiracy against the Union strikes a deadly blow at the happiness and security of all good citizens, whether they live in the North or the South; whether they like or dislike the institution of slavery; whether they have hitherto belonged to the Democratic, Republican, or American parties. Those who seek to give a partisan aspect to the war, and to denounce it as one in which only those of the same faith as the Administration should engage, are either bereft of reason or, what is more probable, in secret league with the traitors. It is of comparatively little imortance to the American people what are the opinions of their rulers on the questions of national politics which have heretofore been most earnestly agitated, but it is a matter of vital moment to them that the Government which they have established should not be forcibly overturned, and that treason should not stalk defiantly through the land, undermining all the foundations of political and social order, bringing the authority which the nation has invested in its constituted rulers into contempt, and jeopardizing all the vast interests of the peaceful citizens of our country.

The war which the insurgents have commenced is not waged against a party, but against a country, and Democrats and Americans have as much interest in crushing their treasonable movement as Republicans. The best men of all the old parties have discerned this fact, and plead most earnestly with their countrymen against the traitors. We might fill our columns with proofs of this assertion, but what could be stronger than the appeals of Mr. Douglas, the chief competitor of Mr. Lincoln, in the late election—the speeches and writings of Everett, the Vice Presidential candidate of the Constitutional Union party or the eloquent addresses of Holt, who acted as Secretary of War during the closing months of the last Administration? In the ranks and among the officers of the national army, too, a large proportion of men who have never been identified with the Republicans, will be found. This is as it should be. But, meanwhile, there are a few men, so lost to all sense of patriotism and regard for the interests of the nation, as to seek to paralyze the efforts of the Administration to preserve the Union intact, and to overwhelm with defeat and confusion those who are arrayed in arms against it. Every step which it takes to checkmate the designs of the unprincipled conspirators, instead of being hailed by them with the delight which is felt by all loyal citizens, is criticised and denounced. Every frivolous pretext which they can devise to awaken the prejudices, to weaken the loyalty, or to mislead the judgment of their countrymen, is resorted to. They see nothing to condemn in all the infamous efforts of the Secessionists to plunder and destroy the Union, and nothing to applaud or approve in the measures of the Government to protect it. They are ready to "cavil upon the ninth part of a hair" about every step taken to thwart the traitors, but they evince no surprise or indignation at any act however tyrannical, at any wrong however unjust or cruel, at any movement however treasonable and dangerous, of which Jeff. Davis and his confederates may be guilty. In fact, loyalty to the best Government that has ever existed is in their eyes the worst of crimes, and open hostility to it so great a virtue that it hides and neutralizes a multitude of sins.

Our nation is now on trial. It should be remembered that the enemies of republics have always predicted their destruction, chiefly because they believed that defeated parties would sooner or later prefer an appeal to arms to a peaceful acquiescence in a decison of the ballot-box which was obnoxious to them. The critical period in our history has now arrived when this danger is no longer speculative, but real. It is the duty of every patriot to meet it as becomes freemen sincerely attached to republican institutions, and those who counsel their countrymen to make an ignominious peace with armed traitors are the most dangerous foes of civil liberty.—*The Press.*

The Midnight Sharp-shooters.

Night before last the first experiments of the regiment known as the Calcium-light Sharp-shooters, now being organized by Professor Grant at Weehawken, were made in the presence of a large number of spectators. A small imitation of a masked battery, where from amid a mass of green branches peered forth what seemed the muzzles of two guns, was the object of the evening's hostilities, and when night came on, the brilliant Calcium light was thrown upon them, revealing everything as by daylight, and they were riddled at leisure by the sharp-shooters.

Mr. J. G. Edge is to be Lieutenant-Colonel of this regiment, and will have under his command a corps of Pyrotechnists armed with projectiles of the most destructive character, and of a kind hitherto entirely unknown. Not the least important of these is an incendiary shell which will weigh but a few pounds, can be thrown accurately half a mile, forms, when fired, a ball of fire two feet in diameter, unextinguishable without being immersed wholly in water, and is fired from a mortar weighing only *twenty pounds.*

It is believed that these will do an incalculably greater amount of damage than red-hot shot, as they burn so fiercely and cast their blazing fragments in all directions. Beside this adventurous character of warfare, each man can carry one mortar and a large number of balls. Prof. Grant's machinery will also be so portable that it may all be carried without inconvenience by three men, who will have each light in charge. The method of keeping the apparatus secure from the shots of the enemy it is thought not best to describe minutely at present. —*N. Y. Tribune, 28th ult.*

A PROCLAMATION,

By the President of the United States.

Whereas, A joint committee of both Houses of Congress has waited on the President of the United States, and requested him to recommend a day of public humiliation, prayer, and fasting, to be observed by the people of the United States with religious solemnities, and the offering of fervent supplications to Almighty God for the safety and welfare of these States, his blessing on their arms, and a speedy restoration to peace; *and whereas*, it is fit and becoming in all people, at all times, to acknowledge and revere the supreme government of God—to bow in humble submission to His chastisement—to confess and deplore their sins and aggressions, in the full conviction that the fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom, and to pray with all fervency and contrition for the pardon of their past offences, and for a blessing upon their present and *prospective actions: and whereas*, when our beloved country, once, by the blessing of God, united, prosperous, and happy, is now afflicted with factious and civil war, it is peculiarly fit for us to recognize the hand of God in this visitation, and in sorrowful remembrance of our own faults and crimes, as a nation and as individuals, to humble ourselves before Him and to pray for His mercy; so that we may be spared further punishment though most justly deserved; that our arms may be blessed and made effectual for re-establishment of law, order, and peace throughout our country, and that the inestimable boon of civil and religious liberty, earned under His guidance and blessing by the labors and sufferings of our fathers, may be restored in all its original excellency; Therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do appoint the last Thursday in September next as a day of humiliation, prayer, and fasting for all the people of the nation, and I do earnestly recommend to the people, and especially to all ministers and teachers of religion, of all denominations, to all heads of families to observe and keep that day, according to their several creeds and modes of worship, in all humility, and with all religious solemnity, to the end that the united prayer of the nation may ascend to the Throne of Grace and bring down plentiful blessings upon our country.

In testimony whereof, &c,

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

WANTED.—

A Copper Still, capable of holding 2½ to 3 barrels of water, to be used as a water tank at the Huntingdon Gas Works. Apply immediately to

U. B. LEWIS, Supt.

Sept. 4-2t.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned *Auditor* appointed by the Court, to ascertain the liens against the estate of Nicholas Wilson, of Dublin township, dec'd., and make distribution of the fund in the hands of Brice Blair, Esq., Trustee, will meet the parties interested at the office of Blair & Speer, on Tuesday, October 1st 1861, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

R. MILTON SPEER, *Auditor.*

Huntingdon, Sept. 3, 1861.

TRUSTEE'S SALE of REAL ESTATE.

The undersigned Trustee, appointed by the Court to sell the Real Estate of Jacob Coffman, late of the borough of Cassville, deceased, will expose to Public Sale, on the premises, in Cass township, Huntingdon county, Pa., on

Friday, 1st November, 1862,

The following Real Estate, to wit: One good farm containing 172 acres, more or less, and bounded by lands of Philip Coffman on the north, Conrad Coffman and Christian Miller on the south, and James Henderson on the east; having about 100 acres cleared and in good state of cultivation, upon which are the following, among many *other improvements:* A two story log house, a double log barn, with a good granary attached, 2 excellent apple orchards, and a saw-mill with fine water power.

The farm is well supplied with never failing springs, and lime stone is abundant. This property is but two miles from Cassville, and twelve miles from the Pennsylvania Railroad at Mill Crock. It is admirably adapted to the raising of stock, and commands a good home market. Possession will be given on the 1st of April, 1862.

Also, on the premises, in the borough of Cassville,

On Saturday, 2d day of November 1861,

The following additional property, to wit: Two lots of ground fronting on Main street 122 feet, and extending back 100 feet to a street; said lots adjoining each other, and bounded by Main street on the east, on the north by an alley, and on the south by lot belonging to the heirs of Jesse Wright; having on them a good two-story log weather-boarded house, with a kitchen, wood house, granary, stable and spring.

Also: At the same time, four other lots, adjoining each other and containing about half an acre each, fronting on Main street, and bounded on the north by lot of Elizabeth Coffman, on the south by lot of Caleb Swope's heirs, and on the east by mountain survey. These are all desirable lots. Possession will be given on confirmation of sale.

Sale will commence each day at 10 o'clock, A. M.

TERMS OF SALE:—One third of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of sale, one third in one year, with interest, and the residue at the death of the widow of decedent, with interest thereon to be paid to the widow annually and regularly during her natural life, to be secured by the bonds and mortgage of the purchaser.

For any further information concerning the above premises, apply to

LEWIS STEVER, Trustee,
Cassville, Huntingdon Co., Pa.

September 3, 1861 -1m.

THE best Tobacco in town, at

D. P. GWIN'S.

WASHINGTON NOT TAKEN!!

OUR FLAG STILL WAVES.

NEW GOODS!! NEW GOODS!!!

At Coffee Run Station, and Newburg.

SIMON COHN has just received from the Eastern Cities, a large assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries,
Queensware, Hardware,
Clothing, Bonnets, Shawls,
Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes,

and all other articles kept in country stores, which he is offering at his Mammoth Stores, at Coffee Run Station and Newburg, at unusually low prices. The ladies especially, are invited to call and examine his Fancy Goods.

Having arrangements with large firms in Philadelphia and other eastern cities, he is able to buy his goods cheaper than other country merchants, and can consequently, undersell them! In exchange for goods, he takes all kinds of country produce at the highest cash prices. By strict attention to the wants of customers, he hopes to receive a continuation of the liberal patronage with which he has been heretofore favored.

Mr. Cohn is Agent of the Broad Top R. R. Co., at Coffee Run Station, and is prepared to ship all kinds of Grain to the Eastern markets. Having a large Ware Room, farmers can store with him until ready to ship. Every convenience will be afforded them.

August 29, 1861.

SHERIFF'S SALES.—By virtue of sundry writs of Vend. Exp. Fi. Fa. and Lev. Fa. to me directed, I will expose to public sale or outcry, at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, on SATURDAY, the 14th day of September, 1861, at 2 o'clock, P. M., the following described real estate, to wit:

All of defendent's right title in and to 200 acres of land situate in Walker & Porter townships, Huntingdon county in the name of John Patton, and adjoining lands now or formerly John Kerr's, also 100 acres land (more or less) situate in the same township, in the name of —Myers and Elizabeth Elliott and adjoining the above mentioned tract, and lands of Wm. P. Orbison Esq., and Peter Sowers being the same land that John Lyon conveyed, by deed dated the 13th January, A. D. 1857, to Samuel Royer, dec'd., which deed was recorded in the office for recording deeds in Huntingdon county on the 20th day of March 1860. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Martha Royer Administratrix of Samuel Royer, dec'd.

JOHN C. WATSON, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Huntingdon, Aug. 27, 1861.

NOTICE.—All persons knowing themselves indebted to the firm of Simon Cohn & Co., by book account, or otherwise, are requested to settle immediately with the undersigned. And notice is hereby given to persons indebted to said firm, not to settle any accounts with, or pay any monies to William or Joseph March, excepting notes they may produce, as any persons paying or having paid any monies to said Joseph & William March after the 9th of July, (at which time notice was given by said parties not to do so) will be held accountable to the undersigned who alone is authorized to settle all accounts and receive all monies due said firm excepting only such notes as are in possession of said William or Joseph March.

Coffee Run, Aug. 29, 1861.-4t.* SIMON COHN.

CAUTION.—Notice is hereby given that I bought of Joseph Hawn this day, (August 20th,) one canal boat, two mules and harness, and the rigging of the boat, for consideration of part of a judgment I hold against said Joseph Hawn.—This is to notify all persons not to interfere with said property, as I have loaned it to Joseph Hawn during my pleasure.

August 27, 1861.-1t MERRITT HAWN.

DISSOLUTION of PARTNERSHIP. The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned is this day dissolved by mutual consent. M. W. Heaton having purchased the entire interest of Andrew Patrick, will hereafter carry on the business. All persons having unsettled accounts with the firm of Patrick & Heaton will call on M. W. Heaton and make settlement.

ANDREW PATRICK JR.
M. W. HEATON.

Conlmont, Aug. 15, 1861.-2m. 4t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

[Estate of Jacob Haldeman, dec'd.]

Letters of Administration upon the estate of Jacob Haldeman, late of Franklin township, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them to the undersigned, and all persons indebted will make immediate payment.

JOHN WOODRING,
Aug. 15, 1861-6t* Administrator.

TWO COLLIERIES TO LET.

In the Broad Top Coal Field to parties making their own improvements. There is at present an active demand for this Coal on board cars at the mines at remunerating prices. For further information ap, ly to

L. T. WATTSON, Prest,
Hunt. & B. T. M. R. R. & Coal Co., Box 2077, Phila.
August 15, 1861.-3m.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE.

1527 and 1529 SPRUCE STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

This Institute conducted for two years past, in this city, by MADAME CHEGARAY and her niece MADAME D'HERVILLY, upon the same principles as the one in New York, established there in the year 1854, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 16th, with its usual ample and complete provision for the education of Young Ladies, under the direction of Madame D'Hervilly. Circulars, and all requisite information, can be obtained on application to the Principal.

August 13, 1861.-3m.

ADMINISTRATRIX'S NOTICE,

[Estate of John Thompson, dec'd.]

Letters of Administration upon the estate of John Thompson, dec'd, late of Juniata township, having been upon the estate are requested all persons having claims designed, and all persons knowing themselves indebted will make immediate payment.

REBECCA THOMPSON,
Aug. 20, 1861. Administratrix.

FRANKLIN HOUSE,
IN THE DIAMOND,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

VALENTINE CROUSE, Proprietor.

The citizens of the county, and stangers and travelers generally, will find comfortable accomodations at this house. Give us a trial. [April 4, 1860.]

OIL CLOTH WINDOW SHADES,

GILT GOLD SHADES,

MUSLIN SHADES,

BAILEY'S FIYTURES,

TAPE, CORD AND TASSALS,

A FULL ASSORTMENT

AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—A good assortment of miscellaneous and School Books—Foolscap, Letter, Commercial and Note Paper—Plain and Fancy Envelopes—Red, Blue and Black Inks—Blank Books of numerous sizes—Pens, Pencils, Pocket and Desk Inkstands, and every other article usually found in a Book and Stationery Store, can be had at fair prices at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

DAVID BLAIR. R. MILTON SPEER.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.

BLAIR & SPEER,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Office on main Street, one door west of Wilson & Petri ken's. All professional business promptly attended to.

Huntingdon, March 27, 1861.-3m.

THE "GLOBE JOB OFFICE" is the most complete of any in the country, and possesses the most ample facilities for promptly executing in the *best* style, every variety of *Job Printing*, such as

HAND BILLS,
PROGRAMMES,
BLANKS,
POSTERS,
CARDS,
CIRCULARS,
BALL TICKETS,
BILL HEADS,
LABELS, &C., &C., &C.

CALL AND EXAMINE SPECIMENS OF WORK, AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

FISHER & SON

HAVE

JUST OPENED

A

SPLENDID STOCK

OF

NEW GOODS.

THE PUBLIC ARE INVITED TO CALL

and

EXAMINE OUR GOODS.

FISHER & SON.

April 10, 1861.

COAL BUCKETS and Shovels, for sale by JAMES A. BROWN.

LIQUORS, of the best, for Medicinal *purposes at* S. S. SMITH'S

ELECTION, OCTOBER 8, 1861.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE.

To the Voters of Huntingdon county:

The undersigned respectfully offers himself as candidate for the office of Associate Judge.

MATTHEW CROWNOVER.

Huntingdon, July 16, 1861.

COUNTY TREASURER.

To the Voters of Huntingdon county:

I respectfully offer myself as a candidate for the office of County Treasurer.

C. ASHMAN MILLER.

Huntingdon, July 16, 1861.

COUNTY TREASURER.

To the Voters of Huntingdon County:

I announce myself a Union Candidate for the office of County Treasurer, and solicit the support of the voters of the county.

NICHOLAS C. DECKER.

Huntingdon, July 30, 1861.

COUNTY TREASURER.

To the Voters of Huntingdon county:

FELLOW CITIZENS:—At the request of my numerous friends I offer myself for your suffrages as an Independent Candidate for the office of County Treasurer, and if elected I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office with fidelity and impartiality.

Orbisonia, Aug. 1, 1861. THOS. G. ISENBERG.

TEACHER'S EXAMINATIONS.

Directors and teachers throughout the county are hereby notified that the public examinations for the present year will be held by the undersigned in the several districts, as indicated in the following table:

West township, Sept. 3d, at Shavers Creek Bridge.
Huntingdon, Sept. 4th, at Manor Hill.
Jackson twp., Sept. 5th, at McAlevy's Fort.
Warriorsmark twp., Sept. 7th, at Birmingham.
Walker twp., Sept. 9th, at McConnellstown.
Brady twp., Sept. 10th, at Mill Creek.
Union twp., Sept. 11th, at Mapleton.
Henderson twp., Sept. 12th, at Union S. H.
Oneida twp., Sept. 13th, at Centre Union S. H.
Juniata twp., Sept. 14th, at Ball Crown S. H.
Penn twp., Sept. 16th, at Marklesburg.
Carbon twp., Sept. 17th, at Coalmont.
Tod twp., Sept. 19th, at Newburg.
Hopewell twp., Sept. 21st, at Coffee Run.
Shirley & Shirleysburg twp., Sept. 23d, at Shirleyburg.
Cromwell twp., 25th, at Orbisonia.
Dublin twp., Sept. 26th, at Rhods Gap.
Tell twp., Sept. 27th, at T. Lane S. H.
Springfield twp., Oct. 1st, at Meadow Gap S. H.
Clay twp., Oct. 2d, at Scottsville.
Cass & Cassville Oct. 4th, at Cassville.

The examinations will commence at 9 o'clock. Teachers and directors are requested to be as punctual as possible.

R. McDIVITT, Co. Supt.

Huntingdon, July 30, 1861.

FOR EVERYBODY.

TRY THE NEW STORE,

On Hill Street opposite Curtzon's Store.

THE BEST

SUGAR and MOLASSES,
COFFEE, TEA and CHOCOLATE,
FLOUR, FISH, SALT and VINEGAR,
CONFECTIONERIES, CIGARS and TOBACCO,
SPICES OF THE BEST, AND ALL KINDS,

and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store

ALSO—Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs,
Paints, Varnishes, Oils and Spts. Turpentine,
Fluid, Alcohol, Glass and Putty,
BEST WINE and BRANDY for medical purposes.
ALL THE BEST PATENT MEDICINES,

and a large number of articles too numerous to mention. The public generally will please call and examine for themselves and learn my prices.

S. S. SMITH.

Huntingdon, May 23, 1858.

SOUND ON THE

BOOT & SHOE QUESTION.

LEVI WESTBROOK

Has just opened the best assortment of Goods in his line, ever brought to Huntingdon. His stock of BOOTS and SHOES for Ladies, Gentlemen, Misses, Boys and Children, comprises all the latest fashions, and manufactured of the best materials.

Also, a fine assortment of HATS for men, Boys and Children. HOSE in great variety for Gentlemen, Ladies, Misses and Children. CARPET BAGS, SUSPENDERS, GARTERS, FANS, &c., &c.

ALSO,

SOLE LEATHER, CALF SKINS, MOROCCO, LASTS and SHOE-FINDINGS generally.

Thankful for past favors, a continuance of the same is respectfully solicited.

N. B.—Boots and Shoes for Ladies and Gentlemen, repaired and made to order.

Huntingdon, April 24, 1861

BOOTS & SHOES!

A NEW STOCK.

FOR

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

JUST RECEIVED

AT

LEVI WESTBROOK'S STORE.

All in want of Boots and Shoes, for old or young, are requested to call and examine my stock.

L. WESTBROOK,